Thursday.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. First Session.

Thursday, December 20, 1855. SENATE. The Senate did nothing, as usual, and adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE. The Clerk called the House to order at 12 o'clock, and the Journal of yesterday was read. The House, immediately resuming the busi-

ness of voting, proceeded to a sixty-seventh vote, with the following result:

Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts - 104 Mr. Richardson, of Illinois Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania

Whole number of votes given -Necessary to a choice - - 111 No candidate having received a majority of the whole number of votes given, there was con-

equently no election.

Mr. Smith, of Alabama, did not now rise for the purpose of making a speech, but merely to submit a proposition of his own humble conception-a proposition, not to organize the House but to promote by degrees its business. His plan was, that the House should proceed to the selection of two standing committees—the Com-nitee of Ways and Means, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs-to be composed of gentle men belonging to the various parties of the House. These committees were each composed of nine members, and he proposed that the Resublican party, indicated by its one hundred and ive votes, should nominate four of the members of each of these two committees; that the Democratic party, with its seventy-four Representatives, should nominate three of the mem-bers of each committee; and that the corporal's guard of the South, aided by those men of the North who had stood by them, should have the humble privilege of nominating the two members that would then remain to be appointed. These committees having thus been constituted. he proposed that they should select their own chairman by a majority vote, and that these two ordinary business of the House until a Speaker should be elected. He further proposed that the House should then be sworn in by the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and proceed to the election of a Clerk, Sergeant-atarms, Doorkeeper, and last, though not least,

a Chaplain, by whose prayers perhaps some oil might be thrown upon the troubled waters. Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, said, that the law of Congress required that a Speaker should be elected, and that some one member should administer the eath to him required by the Con stitution, and that then the Speaker should ad-minister the oath to the members of the House. He would ask the gentleman if the House had any authority whatever to authorize, by resolution, any individual to administer the oath to

Mr. McMullen replied at some length to the remarks heretofore made by Mr. Giddings and Mr. Whitney, and expressed his concurrence in the remark of the gentleman from Alabama, Mr. Smith, that als ween not the time for

Mr. Smith, I that his wall had the time for crimination and ecrimination.

Mr. Zollicoff, of Tenn., (K. N.,) said he was a Southern ms. but had come here prepared to the manufacture of the manufacture of the said would secure to men in the South and men the North those rights which our fathers of the said would secure to men in the South and men the North those rights which our fathers of the said would be a state of the said would be said to the said when the said the said to the said the said the said to the said the sai olution determined should be protected The national organ of the Administra-Democratic party, a few days after the ng of the caucus which nominated Mr. It attributed to gentlemen occupying upon a new career of triumph."

Mr. C. then referred to the determination people of their civil and reli liberties. Gentlemen who professed to

him as occupying that position. And se had occurred? A few days since, a o act, looking to the present state of majority of members here who were stand together upon conservative , had suggested that it was time for nen to have a conference. But what response? Why, the author of the atic platform, [Mr. Jones, of Pennsyl-and the leader of the Administration repelled, spurned the suggestions, and eclared that the Democratic party would con-r with no men unless they should stand upon be Democratic platform; and the same assera had been made by one of his colleagues, It bmith I In view of these facts was it not that, as a man who had respect for his dition of standing upon that platform while stignatized him unjustly—he would not say alsely, as it was not his habit to use such lan-

American people of their political and reliated for the consideration of gentlemen-the ministration Democratic platform, taking a ty position upon one of the most exciting before the American people at this e, when the tendency was to sectional organations such as threatened the stability of the on, and that of the Republican party, pledgemselves to vote for no man who Wath the latter party he could not possibly vote. while, if he were disposed to act with the form-T, the language and action of those who sup-

of it were such as to preclude him from so and the opinion that his colleague who had not addressed the House, and those who were ous of restricting civil and religious liberty, e making the principle of a change in th

ssue before the country.

Mr. Zollicoffer replied, that had he, disregardng the resolution adopted by the Democratic s, voted for Mr. Richardson, it would in all hability have resulted in the election of Mr.

coatairn or a Northern man, but with the deor of maintaining the Constitution and the transfer rights of the States. He was not of those who believed that this Union would issolved, but at the same time would warn emen that there was a point beyond which

orthern people would not sustain their esentatives in any extreme course, but would to the support of the Union, and sustain resolution adopted by the Democratic cau-

osition he had this morning suggested to se, modified, as he stated, to suit the of some of the members of the House. Cox, of Kentucky, (Know Nothing,) die ere the House from the responsibility which ted upon them, for it was their duty to use

utical. He believed that that party taken a national position, and the only one and welfare of the country. While, how e said this, he must also state that they pted some principles which he did not le had no personal feeling on the subject resolution which the Democratic caucus n proper to adopt, but at the same time

Campbell, of Ohio, desired to know of Sentleman of Pennsylvania, [Mr. Jones,] ther, if a bill should be introduced into the

Jones had no right to say what his party

representing his constituents, should ask for the passage of such a law, he would vote for it.

[Cries of "that's right."] He desired to know if the gentleman from Ohio would do likewise?

Mr. Campbell. Never! Without concluding, Mr. Cox yielded the floor

fer a motion to adjourn; which being agreed to—yeas 115, nays 108—the House adjourned. Friday, December 21, 1855. The Senate did not sit to-day.

The Clerk called the House to order at 12 o'clock, and the Journal of yesterday was read.
Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, rose for the purpose of correcting a misrepresentation. The gentle man from Virginia [Mr. McMullen] had yester day attributed to him the declaration, that when the Government should pass into the hands of the North, and the Abolitionist party should elect a President, then the Union should be and ought to be dissolved. He could only say that the gentleman had put language in his mouth which he had never used, which he had never thought of, and which he never expected to

Mr. McMullen, of Virginia, understood Mr. Giddings to have said this in the remarks which he had made yesterday: that the member from Ohio had said, that when the Government should go into the hands of the North and the should succeed in electing the President and Senate, then the South, who talked about dissolving the Union, should not dissolve it. He had also said that that member had upon former occasions spoken of the slaveholder as standing over his slaves with the lash in his hand, and that the member had now assumed to himself the right to hold the lash over Southern Repre-sentives in Congress. He had condemned the course of the member, and had nothing to tal.

Mr. Giddings. I never did such a thing. I spoke of principles, not sections; and, as to replying to the gentleman, I trust no member will do so, except in a case of palpable misrep-

Mr McMullen. What does the member mean ajority vote, and that these two
alternately preside over the
s of the House until a Speaker
d. He further proposed that
i then be sworn in by the chairit then of Wors and Means and rum; but when I have been wantonly assailed by the contemptible member from Ohio, I will defend myself, here and elsewhere. [Renewed

cries of "order."]
Mr. Cox, of Kentucky, then resumed and concluded the remarks commenced by him yes-terday. In the course of his speech, he called upon various gentlemen from the Northern States to define the position assumed by the Democratic party in the late elections, with refern gentlemen who had supported the Nebraska act justified their votes on the ground that

Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, expressed his dissent to some of the views of his colleague on the subject of Slavery, and declared that, so far as that institution was concerned, there was no difference between the Democratic party at the North and the Repub.

the country.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, rose to defend the Democratic party. He vindicated its caucus resolutions on the abject of the Nebraska bill and Know Nothingism. Never did the Democratic party occupy so proud a position. He would not purchase votes for the Democratic candidate for the Speakership by a sacrifice of the principles contained in the caucus resolu-

the principles contained in the caucus resolu-tions. How could his Southern friends ask him to abandon the Democratic organization, ardson, had declared that that party had at the very hour "when, having purged itself ted themselves upon their platform, and of the last vestige of that Free Soil sentiment look to no compromise with the national which has disturbed its harmony and destroyed of the Union. And what was that platits power and usefulness, it is just entering

Mr. Campbell, not to co-operate with the Democratic party in effecting an organiza-tion, and declared that if the House should never organize, his vote would never be given for any member who had inscribed upon his party or personal banner the doctrines contained in the caths and obligations of the American Order. Apart from this consideration, he should regret extremely to cast his vote for the gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Fuller,] because in the act of so doing there would come up before him the ghost of the murdered Wright, who, by that gentleman's constituency and by his aid and co-operation, had been stricken down because he had voted for the Nebraska bill, which his friend from Pennsylvania had declared he would have opposed had he been a member of the House at the time of its passage.

Mr. Cox. The gentleman declares that on account of the proscriptive character of the obligations of the American party he will never vote for any one connected with it. I leave it to the country to determine whether he has to the country to determine whether he has proscribed that party himself, or whether they are the proscribers. I say, that to save my country I will take any good man, I care not to what party he belongs. [Applause in the galage-as being willing to deprive a portion of

Mr. Cobb. I cannot save my country voting with men who do not recognise the fundamental principles of the Constitution of the country, and such I understand to be the defenders and advocates of these oaths and ob-

adverse to the Constitution. And why? cause they stand by the principle of Slavery restriction. He would prove that the gentle man himself, and his party, had endorsed and

acted on this principle.

In 1846, there was a question before this body, of vast consequence to our country-the annexation of Texas; and pending that proposi-tion here, the following proviso was introduced

States as shall be formed out of the territory north of the said Missouri Compromise line,

Slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, shall be prohibited."

He wished the country to bear in mind that this proviso did not seek to place a restriction upon Territories, but it went far beyond any thing claimed by the one hundred and six mem bers who were voting for Mr. Banks. It provided that even when a Territory should form a

o tolerate Slavery. He had not risen to make a speech, but for the purpose of justifying, by the vote upon the proviso he had quotet, the position occupied upon that question by he one hundred and six members with whom he was acting. And he would call the attention of the House to the fact, that upon that voe the name of the distinguished gentleman from Georgia was record-

ed in the affirmative. [Applause.]
Mr. C. said, as to Americanism, he would be prepared at the prope time "to defend in his place all the leading caracteristics of that or-

The debate was coninued by Mr. Foster, of Georgia, but nothing toteworthy took place. The House then adjurned.

'clock, and the Joursal of yesterday was read. Mr. Quitman, of Mssissippi, submitted the

following resolution:

Resolved, That unti the organization of this House by the election of a Speaker, no member shall occupy more that ten minutes in debate on any question before the House; nor shall any member speak more than once on any ques-tion before the House, util every member desi-ring to speak thereon shall have spoken.

mpbell, of Ohio, desired to know of eman of Pennsylvania, [Mr. Jones,] only legitimate question which, in the present unorganized state of the House, were before them, he had thought it proper to submit his resolution for the decision of the body.

Mr. Washburn, of Mine, asked the gentle man so to modify his esolution as to make it

lation, which it seemed to him furnished the only possible practicable means of securing an organization. In offering it, he put himself upon the precedent of 1849, when a similar condition of things existed, and when the House

Caruthers, Caskie, Bayard Clark, Clingman, H. Cobb, W. R. W. Cobb, Cox, Craige, Crawford, Cullen, Davidson, H. W. Davis, Denver, Dowdell, Dunn, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Etheridge, Eustis, Evans, Faulkner, Florence, Foster, H. M. Fuller, T. J. D. Fuller, Goode, Greenwood, Augustus Hall, J. M. Harris, S. W. Harris, T. J. Harris, Harrison, Haven, Herbert, Hoffman, Jouston, Jewett, G. W. Jones, J. G. t, Kelly, Kennett, Kidwell, Lake,

idley, Lumpkin, A. K. Marshall, H. S. Marshall, Maxwell, McMullen, 3. Miller, Millson, Millward, Moore, Orr, Paine, Peck, Phelps, Porter, Pur sar, Quitman, Reade, Read, Reade, ich rdon, Rivers, Ruffin, Rust, Sand. ge, Scott, Seward, Shorter, S. A. Smith, W. Smith, W. R. Smith, Sneed, tephens, Stewart, Swope, Talbott, Trippe Inderwood, Vail, Valk, Walker, Warner, Wat

kins, Wells, Wheeler, Whitney, Winslow, J. V. Wright, and Zollicoffer—114. NAYS-Messrs. Albright, Allison, Ball, Banks, Barbour, Barclay, H. Bennett Benson, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Bren ton, Buffington, Burlingame, J. H. Campbell, L. D. Campbell, Chaffee, E. Clark, Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cragin, Cumback, Damrell, T. Davis, Day, Dean, De Witt, Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Durfee, Edie, Edwards, Emrie, Flagler, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, R. B. Hall, Harlan, Holloway, T. R. Horton, V. B. Horton, Howard, Hughston, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Leiter, Mace, Matteson, McCarty, Meacham, K. Miller, Mor-gan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Norton, A. Oliver, Parker, Pearce, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Pettit, Pike, Purviance, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Thoring-ton, Thurston, Todd, Trafton, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron, C. C. Washburne, P. R. Washburne, I. Washburne, Welch, William, wood, Woodruff, and Woodworth—107. ABSENT.—Messrs. Bayly, Bowie, Branch, Childs, Hickman, Kunkel, J. G. Miler, Packer,

Robison, Taylor, Tyson, and Daniel B. Wright—12.
So the resolution was laid on the table.
Mr. Barclay, of Pennsylvania, when his name was called, stated that he did not fully approve to the principle of the resolution; but, inasmuch as they mai oven ballsting for the last three weeks without any hope of an organization, and as it appeared to him that they must inevitably come to a plurality vote, and as he believed that the responsibility of an organization rested upon those gentlemen who threw So the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Barclay, of Pennsylvania, when his name was called, stated that he did not fully approve the principle of the resolution; but, inasting the resolution; but, inasting the resolution is the principle of the resolution; but, inasting the resolution is the principle of the resolution; but, inasting the resolution; but, inasting the resolution is the principle of the resolution; but, in many three was a principle of the resolution; but, in many three principles of the pennsylvania, when his name was a laid on the table.

The Principalities.—The intrigue continues the Cincinnati Democratic Convention did not forget the choice of a Hospodar. England and the record of human history crowned that the pennsylvania, when his name was a laid to the resolution; but, in a line, it is will be perpetual, interminable, and in the record of human history crowned that the principle of the resolution; but, in a line, it is will be perpetual, interminable, and in the record of human history crowned that the principle of the resolution; but, in a line, it is will be perpetual, interminable, and in the record of human history crowned that the principle of the resolution; but, in order to a history crowned that the pennsylvania, when his name that they must it will be perpetual, interminable, and in the record of human history crowned that the principle of the resolution; but, in order to a history crowned that the pennsylvania, was also of the resolution; but, in order to a history crowned that the pennsylvania, was also of the resolution; but, in order to a history crowned that the pennsylvania, was also of the pennsylvania, was also of the pennsylvania, was also of the pennsylvania, construction of the pennsylvania, was also of the pennsylvania, was al of the resolution; but, in order to enable his friends to bring it to a direct vote, he would

vote against laying it on the table. He would, however, vote against the resolution if it should come to a direct vote. M. Sapp, of Onio, then submitted the follow. ing resolut ng resolution;
Resolved, That from and after this day the

House shall meet at 10 o'clock A. M., until the election of a Speaker is effected. And the question being taken, the resolution was rejected—yeas 109, nays 111.

Mr. Perry, of Maine, then offered the follow-

ing resolution:
Resolved, That this House will now proce to the election of a Speaker riva roce, and shall continue to vote until an election is effected : and that, from and after this day, no debate

session, without an adjournment, until an election should be effected. Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, hoped the gentleman from Maine would modify his resolution so that

it should read, "that from and after this day no debate shall be in order until a Speaker is Mr. Perry acquiesced in the modification, and changed the phraseology of his resolution

as suggested. Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, moved to amend the resolution, as thus modified, by adding thereto; "And that after to-day all ballotings for Speaker be postponed until the 2d day of

January next."
Mr. McMullen, of Virginia, moved that the whole subject be laid on the table; which motion was disagreed to-yeas 101, nays 115. The question then recurred on the ame nent, and, being taken, it was decided in the

negative. The question now being on the original reso-

Mr. Orr moved that it be laid on the table. Mr. Keitt inquired if the resolution was no ntended as a gag law? [Cries of "order,'

Mr. McMullen moved that the House adjourn ; which motion was negatived. Mr. Carlile, of Virginia, moved that when

the House adjourn to-day, it adjourn to meet on Wednesday next; which motion was disagreed to-yeas 39, navs 175.

The question still recurring on the adoption of the resolution-Mr. Seward, of Georgia, moved that the House adjourn; which motion was not agreed to.

Mr. McMullen hoped the resolution would be withdrawn for the present. [Cries of "no," no."] Gentlemen on his side of the House would then agree to have a vote for Speaker.

Mr. Sherman. All the speaking has been done by gentlemen on that side of the House and by our American friends. We have had no speeches on our side, because we have deemed it too early yet to enter into a discussion. I must therefore most respectfully decline to withdraw my proposition. I think we had better pursue the constitutional business of electing a Speaker, and not waste our time by further discussion.

Mr. Houston, of Alabama. I understand the gentleman says there has been no speaking on his side of the House.

Mr. Sherman. Since the proposition was made by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. Smith to organize two committees of the House, and while it was pending, no gentleman among those who had voted for Mr. Banks has obtained the floor and spoken, except by the courtesy of the gentleman from Kentucky, Mr. Cox.

The Clerk. This debate is out of order The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. Orr, that the resolution be laid on the table, and it was decided in the negative. The question recurring on the adoption of

Mr. Rust, of Arkansas, moved the following as a substitute therefor:

Resolved, That hereafter, until a Speaker is elected, after meeting in this hall at 12 o'clock M., no motion, resolution, or debate, shall be in order until we have voted two hours for Speakor; and after the debate upon any question shall have commenced, there shall be no more voting

He explained that if the motion should prevail, the resolution and amendment would be the this country, I, for one, am willing to endorse

ecember 24, 1855. The Senate and adjourned over till

some fears, as he be something wrong that there might in his position, though he and constantly voting for distinctly to say that he acandidate for the acandidate for the caruthers, Caskie, Bayard Clark, Clingman, H. Cobb, W. R. W. Cobb, Cox, Craige, Crawford, Cullen, Davidson, H. W. Davis, Denver, Dowlell, Dunn, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Ether.

ness to be the considere regular order of bus submitted by Mr. Per ry, of Maine, on Saturday last, the pending question being on the substitute offered therefore by Mr. Rust, of Arkansas.

from Massachusetts would be willing to say, "let the Union slide;" and he desired to be distinctly understood, that members were voting for one who was willing to dissolve the

Mr. Washburn, of Maine. What did the gentleman's colleague say about the Union the

other day? Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, said that the gentleman from Virginia had wished the coun try to understand that there were those who were voting for the gentleman from Massachusetts, notwithstanding he had declared that in certain contingencies he would "let the Union slide." He would ask those members who had been here for the last four years, if a similar declaration had not been made, time and again. by gentlemen who were supporting Mr. Rich

The Clerk again stated the question to be or the resolution submitted by Mr. Perry, of Maine, on Saturday last, "that from and after

of Arkansas, as follows:

Resolved, That hereafter, until a Speaker i elected, after meeting in this hall at 12 o'clock M., no motion, resolution, or debate, shall be in order, until we have voted two hours for Speaker; and after the debate upon any ques tion shall have commenced, there shall more voting for Speaker during that day.

Mr. Houston moved that the resolution and was agreed to-ayes 96, noes 75. Amid loud cries of "call the roll"_

of the inter-State slave trade; and, further, if he was in favor of the recognition of the inde-pendence of Hayti, and of receiving, as its rep-resentative to this Government, a black min-ister, and of the total or partial repeal of the fugitive slave law? [Loud cries of "order,"

Mr. Morgan, of New York, insisted that the gentleman from South Carolina was out of or-

allowed the privilege of asking some questions of the gentleman from Illinois, [Mr. Richard-Renewed cries of "call the roll," and much

Mr. Boyce. Does the gentleman from Massachusetts refuse to answer me? Mr. Banks addressed the Clerk; but there heing no proposition before the House, debate

has taken the floor. Mr. Boyce. One more question, and

cries of "order," "order." Mr. Banks. I know the gentleman from South Carolina well, and I have noticed the votes he has given in this contested election for Speaker. When the gentleman for whom he has consistently and honestly voted had an interrogatory propounded to him, I recollect that that gentleman replied, that inasmuch as the interrogator was not a candidate, and therefore had the advantage over him, he would decline to answer. I thought it was well, and I make

to make a few remarks, suggested by the ques-tions propounded to the gentleman from Mas-sachusetts. He thought that in politics, as in everything else, fair play was a jewel, and, in due deference to his colleague, he regardton Post savs : ed his questions as illiberal. The gen tain contingencies he would be willing to "let the Union slide." The gentleman (said Mr, B.) has assumed the position, that if the docfor Speaker during that day.

Mr. Orr then proposed that the whole subject be postponed until Monday next, at 12 o'clock, and submitted a motion to that effect.

I hesitate not to say, that if the gentleman's construction of constitutional power prevails in

people to know it. If they of the South could not have the Government administered as they believed the Constitution required, he desired to say to gentlemen of the North, without threat upon the precedent of 1849, when a similar condition of things existed, and when the House was organized by the election of a Speaker by a plurality vote. The Constitution provided that the House should choose a Speaker, and it authorized the House to pass rules and regulations for the government of its proceedings. This House, in its present condition, was a House within the meaning of the constitutional provision. Believing that no good could result from debating the resolution was then read, as follows:

Resolved, That the House will now proceed to vote viva voce for a Speaker of the thirty-fourth Congress, and the member having the highest number of votes, provided it be a made of jority of a quorum, shall be declared to be elected Speaker.

Thursday.

The Clerk can o'clock, and the Mr. Leiter, o'would never become the House to order at 12 rhal of Saturday was read, hio, had thought that it necessary for him, during its elected of the House, to nark, either by way of exticed state of the House, to nark, either by way of extince the was a misar gentleman with we to his position, and the was acting, in regard feeling that there was a misar gentleman with we to his position, and thought that it necessary for him, during its elected state of the House, to nark, either by way of extince there was a misar gentleman with we to his position, and there was a complete to make the fight. This was the place, and there was a misar gentleman with we to his position, and there was a misar gentleman with we to his position, and thought that it necessary for him, during its elected state of the House, to nark, either by way of extince the same subject, because of the House, to make the fight. This was the place, and there was a misar gentleman with we to his position, and thought that it necessary for him, during its elected state of the House, to make the fight. This was the place, and there was a misar gentleman with we have a cating, in regard feeling that they were not willing, when dan feeling that they were not vivial

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania

Total number of votes given Necessary to a choice - 108

No candidate having received a majority of the whole number of votes given, there was

lowing resolution, rejected on Saturday last, and, on its adoption, demanded the previous Resolved, That the House will now proceed

Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, moved that the resolution be laid on the table; which motion was decided in the affirmative by the following ote:

Mr. Stewart repeat ed what he had said concerning the position of the Mr. Banks, and the red mark attributed to him the state of the concerning the position of the States.

In opinion, that if the policin of the States of Maine, but no report of the speech of Maine, Goode, Greenwood, Hall of lowa, Harris, of Maryland, Indiana, Harris of Mai

Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, moved that when Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, did not think the had the power to adopt the motion. If a majority should meet in the hall to morrow they might rescind the motion, and elect a Speaker,

is if no such motion had been passed. Mr. Orr withdrew his motion. Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, moved that when the House adjourn to-day, it adjourn to meet on Wednesday next. Mr. Orr moved to strike out "Wednesday,

and insert "Thursday;" which motion was negatived-yeas 59, nays 104. Mr. Keitt then withdrew his motion, when Mr. Florence renewed it; and, the question eing taken, it was agreed to-yeas 117, navs 95.

And then the House adjourned. Wednesday, December 26, 1855. The Senate did not sit to-day.

HOUSE. Mr. Knight, of Pennsylvania, proposed until Friday morning, unless there should be an election sooner; and that, afterthe first vote of that morning, the pluralit yprinciple should

On motion of Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi this was tabled by the votes of the Democrats and Americans generally, Mr. L. D. Campbell, however, with Messrs. Henry M. Fuller and

was not within the bar at the time. Several propositions were made by Mr. Sage, of New York, and other gentlemen, to devote the whole session of each day, from twelve o'clock to four or to six P. M., to voting, and that a motion for an adjournment should not be in order during this time. The debate on these resolutions was protracted and tedious, until Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, proposed that there should be no adjournment until a Speak-

er should be elected. Mr. Carlile, of Virginia, was surprised that the gentleman from Georgia should be in favor

majority of them must and ought to prevail. After a series of amendatory motions and ir regular remarks, many of them of a jocose character, by Mr. Paine, of North Carolina, who wished to take leave of his family before entering into a starvation arrangement, and Mr. Peck, of Michigan, who wished an opportunity to supply himself with provisions, in order that he might withstand his competitors in this conthis: Is the gentleman from Massachusetts in favor of an amendment to the Constitution, abolishing slavery in the States? [Reiterated] Reiterated far as parties are defined, the Republican sentiment is in the ascendant-a motion to table Mr. Stephens's resolution was lost, and, upon a call for the previous question, by Mr. Washburn of Maine, the yeas and nays were being taken when our report closed, at half past 2 o'clock.

The proposition of Mr. Stephens was too much of the brag game. Some of its Southern supporters probably expected to bluff off the Banks men, and then they would claim that they and the Richardson party were in to see what arrangements could be made. The favor of organizing .- Ed. Era.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN. The Washington correspondent of the Bos

"Mr. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, has de (chairman of the Committee on Comm

THE ALLEGED FILIPPATERING EXPEDITION. New York, Dec. 26.—The Northern Light is British discovery ship Resolute, which was the gentleman. But he would tell the gentleman but he (Mr. J.) would do. Placing the ground that the people of the main what he (Mr. J.) would have the control of this whole the matter, if the people of any one of them desend a delegate to Congress, who, truly

The gentleman are the first business in order on that day.

Mr. Stanton, of Ohi, rose to offer a resolution, the first business in order on that day.

Mr. Stanton, of Ohi, rose to offer a resolution, the first business in order on that day.

Mr. Stanton, of Ohi, rose to offer a resolution, the first business in order on that day.

Mr. Stanton the would tell the district attorney has directed that all provide that upon a maion to lay on the table first business in order on that day.

Mr. Stanton the would tell the Union slide."

Mr. Quitman conset ed to the modification; the motion of the gentleman from South Carolina should be agreed to.

Mr. Quitman conset and the upon a maion to lay on the table there should be no debte.

Mr. Quitman conset and the union slide."

It was well for gentleman from South Carolina should be agreed to.

Whereupon, the question was taken, and devices and the going on in the vessel.

The district attorney has directed that all when the first business in order on that day.

Mr. Quitman conset at the union slide."

It was well for gentleman from South Carolina should be agreed to.

Whereupon, the question was taken, and devices and the gentleman from Massachusetts and the gentleman fro

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE. Arrival of the Asia. The Royal mail steamship Asia, Capt. Lott,

from Liverpool on the 8th inst., arrived at Hal-The news by this arrival consists mainly of peace rumors, but the public had no means of estimating their truth, and they are probably of

th inst., says:

The London Globe, regarded as the quasi or-

"The peace rumors which have been so prev-

ent for some days are not entirely without

undation; but we should warrant an extreme-

yerroneous impression if we describe that foundation as possessed of the solidity with which some capitalists and others have invested it, and upon which they would appear to have built the nost sanguine expectations. Russia has herself made no propositions for peace; and whether she is now disposed to such terms as the Western Powers would accept, is only to be estimated by her character for prudence, and her wish to form a correct appreciation of her own military resources and those of her opponents.

Judging of her intentions by this light, we own

The trouble at Lawrence, Kansas, has been a singular derangement. that they do not appear to us as likely to lend to any prompt solution. Russia having made no offer of terms of peace, it cannot, of course, be stated what precise terms the belligerent Powers would be willing to consider. The terms which will be entertained will be only such as afford a complete guaranty against future which will be entertained will be only such as afford a complete guaranty against future aggressions. Of this the English people may rest satisfied. Whatever may be the indirect attempt made to terminate hostilities, there will not be the least cessation on the part of the English (Consequence of the English Government. We may say gigantic preparations are on foot for the ensuing campaign. If the Emperor of Russia could be brought to a Death.—St. Paul's. Minnesota, Dec. 23.—A party arrived here yesterday, from Red River, party arrived here yesterday, bringing intelligence showed that with the spring of 1856 England would be represented in the Crimea by an army of 70,000 fighting men, in admirable condition, and we believe that estimate will turn out a good deal too moderate. She will be represent-ed in the Baltic by a fleet of not far short of two hundred and fifty vessels, of which by far the greater portion are being specially constructed for the service required of them. Our Allies are acting as becomes the greatness of the contest. As far as human calculations go, we can see nothing to fear, but, we say it deliberately, appalling disasters to Russia for the next camign. It is entirely for Russia to avoid or in-

tite these disasters."

The Crimea.—The Times correspondent writes from the camp before Sebastopol, Nov. and agency clauses. Judge Gookins sustain 24, saying there is really nothing to write about, nothing has occurred. Very little firing is exchanged between the north and south sides. Deseriers corfirm the report that the bulk of he Russian army remains in its former posi-ion, viz: the 11th, 12th, and 13th, divisions on the Severnaya or North Plateau; the 16th and 17th on Mackenzie Ridge; and the rest on the Plateau of Korales, keeping the Belbec and the Katcha.

The French have been reinforced by Gen. Chasseloup's divisions, consisting of 12,000 men. The English and Sardinians are also reinforced, and it is supposed that the Russians have re-

ceived reinforcements likewise.

The Principalities.—The intrigue continues respecting the choice of a Hospodar. England

tached battalions of infantry and two regiments of cavalry, under Feshad and Osman Pasha, followed by a dinner, and this evening a ball

had gone to Redut Kale, and the corps of Mustapha Pasha, with the Tunisian contingent, was at Batoum. Spain.—The Cortes have passed a vote of confidence in O'Donnell, by a vote of 130 against 8.

Belgium .- The second Chamber has voted he war estimates by a large majority. Germany .- Arrangements for the reciproca circulation of paper money have just been made between Prussia, Saxony, and Bavaria. A re-newed conference on German coinage will be held in Berlin—not Vienna—on the 10th of January.

Denmark.—The political differences between the King and Prince Royal are made up. Prussia.—Distress exists in Prussia, in con-sequence of the scarcity of corn, and a considerable disturbance of the usual course of traffic in consequence of an epidemic among cat-

tle. Importation into Prussia from the Russia land frontier is prohibited. Austria .- Sir Hamilton Seymour had arrive at Vienna. Private dispatches state that the extent of 80,000 men.

Italy.—It is announced for the second time

that the mediation of France and England has adjusted the difficulty between Sardinia and Tuscany. Breadstuff's Market .- Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., and the Brokers' Circular, both report a quiet market, with but little speculative demand, and prices generally a triffe lower. Their quotations are: Western Canal flour 42s. @ 42s 6d.; Ohio 44s. (a) 44s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 43s. @ 44s. White wheat 12s. @ 12s. 6d.; red 11s. @ 11s. 3d. @ 11s. 4d., clo sing dull, with a downward tendency. Corn ha

45s. 6d. (a) 46s. 6d.; mixed 45s. (a) 45s. 6d. white 50g, heveral other circulars quote flour id. and wheat 2d. under the above rates. The weather had been quite favorable for agricultural purposes. Spence, & Co., report pork quiet, and tending ordinary rather lower, selling at 124s. Lard 67s. @ 67s. 6d. Bacon—no stock on hand.

Produce Market. — The broker's circular quotes rice unchanged; nothing doing in Carolina. Spirits of turpentine unchanged; sales at 37s. 6d. @ 38s. Nothing doing in crude turpentine or tar. Rosin quiet; sales of 850 bbls. at 5s. 4d. @ 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. Tallow flat at

buyers being disinclined to operate, and prices so irregular that accurate quotations cannot be ANOTHER NICARAGUAN EXPEDITION. - New York, Dec. 24.—The Nicaragua steamer has engaged to carry out five hundred men, pre-tended emigrants, under the protection of Parker H. French. District Attorney McKeon protested against it, and telegraphed the Presi-

ent for instructions.

Shortly after 2 P. M., the United States Marshal received a dispatch from Washington, ordering the seizure and detention of the "Northern Light," and officers were immediately sent on board for that purpose. The counsel of the Accessory Transit Company declared the vessel should leave at the usual hour. Subsequently, however, he and the Captain went to the District Attorney's office, result of the interview is not known.

About 4 o'clock, the "Northern Light" got under way, but had not proceeded far before she was intercepted by a revenue cutter, which fired a hlank cartridge to bring her to, but without effect. She then fired a shot two or three feet ahead of her bows, which brought her to, and compelled her to return. When the steamer left the wharf, there were three United States officers on board of her.

One of the number confeased they were such. and also stated that they had been engaged by French and others. A RICH PRIZE .- New Haven, Dec. 24 .- The

Judge Douglas has written to his friends here, that though suffering severely from an inflamed throat, he expects to be in Washington early in January.

Somersworth, N. H., Dec. 22, 1855. To the Editor of the National Era:

I see, by this week's Era, a correspo proposes "to allow both Whitfield and Reeder seats as claimants, and to pay both wages; gan of the British Ministry, in its number of the but Whitfield has no legal nor moral right to a seat in the House as Delegate from Kansas, and he knows it. Why, then, allow him compensation? It would be more reasonable that he should be made to pay for the time the House is compelled to spend in driving him off. That the House will deny him a seat, I do not doubt; and as to wages, I, as a tax payer, object. Congress has no more right to pay Whitfield for claiming a sent in the House, than it has to pay John B. Wood.

The following testimony is from J. C. Eurier, College of the Port of Ogdensburg, New York: REPORTED TERMINATION OF THE DIFFICULTIES

of the death of Sir John Franklin and his party. They perished on the coast opposite to the Montreal Island, where their bones now lie. They died of hunger. A party of Esquimaux reached

them just as the last man perished. The party

bring home several relics of Franklin's expedi-

PROHIBITORY LAW DECISION. - Indianapolis, Dec. 20 .- The opinions of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this State were given to-day in a case involving the constitutionality of the prohibitory law. Opinions were delivered by Judges Perkins and Davidson against the law in toto. Judge Stuart sustains the law, except the manufacturing, search, seizure, confiscation, the whole law.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA LE GISLATURE,—Columbia, Dec. 20.—The Legislature of this State adjourned at midnight last night, sine die. The hill to give the election of Presidential Electors to the people was lost. seamen was not reached.

and ducking in the State was passed.

The meeting called to consider the affairs of Kansas declined to act, for want of reliable information. The meeting called to appoint delegates to the Cincinnati Democratic Convention did not act for want of time, but it is understood that

over fifty members of the Legislature are in favor of the State being represented in the Democratic National Convention.

that Omer Pasha had divided his force into three corps, he himself, with the main body, occupying Sukum-Kale, while twelve of the de-

Died at East Brookfield, Vermont, October Sth, of typhoid fever, Deacon S. Mil. Ton Biok low, aged forty-one years. Died at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., December 7th 1855, of membranous croup, Lydia Lute youngest daughter of J. Hervey and Charlotte

Dudley, aged three years and nine months. Smooth the hair and close the evelids: She has unswered to the call.
Let the children kiss her gently,
As she lies upon the bed;
God has called her to his bosom.
And the little one is dend,

BALTIMORE MARKET

	Carefully prepared	to T	Cue	sdu	y, f	1	cember	20, 1	855.
	Flour, Howard Str.	eet			6 3	- 1	\$8.75	(0)	0.0
П	Flour, City Mills -						8.37	(a)	8.5
	Rye Flour Corn Meal Wheat, white Whoat, red Corn, white	9					6.75	(a)	0.0
	Corn Meal						4.00	(a)	0.0
	Wheat, white						2.06	(a)	1.8
	Wheat, red						1.75	(a)	1.8
	Corn, white	0.59	63.3			40	75	Cas	8
	Corn, yellow Rye, Pennsylvania	6 9	11				80	(0)	8
	Rye, Pennsylvania			į.			1.22	(a)	0.0
	Rye, Virginia		en 2			*	1.18	(a)	1.2
	Oats, Maryland an	d 1	Vir	gin	is		36	(a)	3
	Oats, Pennsylvania						36	(0)	3
,	Rye, Pennsylvania Rye, Virginia Oats, Maryland an Oats, Pennsylvanii Clover Seed Timothy Seed Hay, Timothy Hops Potatoes, Moreer Bacon, Shoulders Bacon, Sides Bacon, Hams	1					9.25	(a)	9.5
	Timothy Seed						3.25	(ic	3.3
	Hay, Timothy	0 19	6. 1				23.00	(a)	25.0
1	Hops	6.0	0 :				18	(de	2
1	Potatoes, Moreer .	ž 9					0.00	(a)	0.0
	Bacon, Shoulders -	8 8	6			2	13	Cas	0
1	Bacon, Sides						13	too	0
,	Bacon, Hams Pork, Mess						12	(0)	1
:	Pork, Mess - · ·	6 9	0.1				21.00	(a)	21.5
r	Pork. Prime		63		4		20.00	Co	0.00
3	Dane Man						10 FA	1285	m 100 m
	Lard, in barrels Lard, in kegs Wool, Unwashed Wool, Washed Wool, Pulled Wool, Fleece, com			*			12	(a)	1
4	Lard, in hegs -	6.0	0.5		•	*	13	(0)	1
	Wool, Unwashed		1				18	(00	2
2	Wool, Washed .	. 0					27	(0)	3
	Wool, Pulled						22	(4	2
ì	Wool, Fleece, com	mo	n				28	(0)	3
- 9	wool, rieece, line						40	(a)	- 4
r	Wool, Choice Mer	ino					30	(0)	4
	Butter, Western, in	n k	eg	8			14	(04	1
8	Butter, Roll -						16	m	1
e	Cheese			*:	*		10	la Ca	3
0	Coffee, Rio						11	10	1

Coffee, Java · · · · · 1510 Carefully prepared to Tuesday, December 26, 1855.

Flour, State brands - - - \$8.31 (@ 8.37

Flour, State brands, extra - 9.62 (@11.50 Flour, Western - - - 8.37 @ 8.75 Flour, Southern - - - 9.00 @ 9.50 5.62 @ 7.25 4.12 @ 4.50 Wheat, white - - - - -2.16 @ 0.00 Wheat, red - 2.00 @ 1.95 Corn, white - - . . Corn, yellow . . Oats 48 6 Olover Seed 13.00 @13.50 l'imothy Seed . . 2.87 @ 3.00 80 @ 8 @ Bacon, Hams . Pork, Mess - -Pork, Prime . 17.00 10.62 @12.00 1110 Lard, in kegs -Butter, Western 18 @ 24 @ Butter, State -91 (0) 11 @ Coffee, Java Wool, Unwashed 910 Wool, Washed -40 @ 38 @ Wool, Pulled -Wool, Fleece. Iron, Scotch, Pig Lime, Rockland . . · · · 1.25 @ 0.00 · · · 1.90 @ 00

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HILDRETH'S ATROCIOUS JUDGES?

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ry effort to effect an organization by the elec-a of a Speaker. His position on the question Slavery and that of the Democratic party

clude him from acting with those

sota or any other free Territory with his he or his party would vote for it?

erence to the Kansas and Nebraska bill. The replies elicited made it appear that those North-

igations. The salvation of this country is not to be gained by voting for such men. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, said that the gentle-man from Georgia had charged the one hun-dred and six men who had voted for Mr. Banks, with sectionalism, and with principles

by the honorable Senator from Illinois, [Mr. Douglas,] then a member of the House: "Provided, however, That in such State or

State Constitution, and be ready to come into the Union as an independent sovereignty, the people thereof should not then have the right

Saturday, Deember 22, 1855. The Senate did not it to-day. The Clerk called the House to order at 12

He remarked, that it the purpose of resto

ed; and, being taken, resulted as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Aiken, Allen, Barksdale, Bell,
H. S. Bennett Bocock, Boyce, Brooks, Broom,
Burnett, Cadwalader, John P. Campbell, Carlile,

this day, no debate shall be in order until a Speaker is elected," the pending question being on the substitute offered therefor by Mr. Rust.

amendment be laid on the table; which motion Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, desired to ask the gentleman from Massachusetts several questions, which he hoped would be answered. He would ask the gentleman if he was in favor of a restoration of the Missouri restriction, of the entire prohibition of slavery in all the Territories of the United States, of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, hoped he would be

Mr. Letcher, of Virginia. I move that the gentleman from Massachusetts be heard, as he

the same response. [Great laughter.] The Clerk then proceeded to call the 'oll for a sixty-eighth vote for Speaker.

Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina, when his name was called, before giving his vote, lesired

consequently no election.

Mr. Nichols, of Ohio, then renewed the folto vote viva voce for a Speaker of the thirty-fourth Congress, and the member having the

Before the questions was taken, however, Mr. Banks, of Mr.

Waldron, Washburne of Wisconsin, Washburne Williams, Wood, Woodruff, and Woodworththe House adjourn to-day, it adjourn to meet on

resolution to the effect that the voting for Speaker should be continued uninterruptedly

W. A. Richardson, (all candidates for the Speakership,) voting with them. Mr. Banks

the gentleman from Georgia should be in favor of such a measure, when he must know that the consequence would be the election of the candidate of a sectional party.

Mr. Stephens replied, that the Representatives in this House had been sent here from their respective districts, by the people of the United States, and that the determination of a 70s. Tobacco-no report. Coffee steady, with a fair demand. No improvement in sugars,

The House voted a recess till to-morrow at 11 o'clock and 59 minutes.

serted the Democratic party and its principles, and he should not be retained in a place, where by its privileges he might defeat the vi-tal policy of that party upon questions coming under the immediate purview of the Commerce Committee. Such, I discover, is the general

The steamer has been brought back to the city. Between three and four hundred young men, whose appearance indicated that they were Nicaraguan adventurers, were on board.

Lime, common .

The bill relating to the imprisonment of negro A bill to prevent non-residents from hunting

concludes the festivities.

declined 6d. (a) 1s., with a dull market; yellow

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